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Noviciæ Indicæ XXIII. *Four Orchids new to the Indian Flora.*—By
D. PRAIN.

In this paper are given descriptions, after the style adopted in Sir J. D. Hooker's *Flora of British India*, of four species of orchids discovered to be Indian since Sir Joseph's masterly account of the *Orchidaceæ* was written. Two of them are novel forms of well-known Indian genera; the other two are members of a very interesting genus which extends from Japan to Java, but which was not till quite recently known to occur in any intervening area. One of the two, which appears to be not uncommon in the Eastern Himalaya and the Khasia Hills, is identical with the Japanese plant. The other, which externally resembles a formerly known Java species and which comes from the Malay Peninsula, in floral structure really more closely agrees with its Japanese than with its Javanese congener.

TRIBE I. MALAXIDÆ.

2. MICROSTYLIS NUTT.

2b. *MICROSTYLIS CARDONI* Prain; *Beng. Pl.* ii., 1004; leaves 2, sessile, opposite, ovate; bracts spreading, shorter than the ovary; sepals ovate, the posterior slightly narrower than the lateral; petals narrow

oblong, about equal to the sepals in length; auricles of the lip obtuse, blade with bifid tip.

CHOTA NAGPUR: Rengarih, *Cardon!*

Stem 0. *Leaves* green, 3 in. by 1·5 in., sub-opposite, explanate and adpressed to the soil. *Scape* 6—8 in., pinkish below. *Flowers* 2 in. across, sessile, pure white or greenish; auricles of lip considerably shorter than the blade. *Capsule* 35 in. long.

The nearest allies of this species are *M. khasiana* which has flowers of about the same size, but differs in having a distinct above-ground stem with more numerous and scattered leaves and has a different lip; and *M. Wallichii* which also differs in having an above-ground stem with large leaves and much larger flowers. In structure, however, the flowers of *M. Wallichii* and *M. Cardoni* are very similar.

Before the scape appears the present species has all the habit of a *Habenaria* allied to *H. diphylla*; its two leaves, and it appears never to have more, lie closely applied to the surface of the ground as in that plant.

TRIBE II. VANDEÆ.

39. EULOPHIA R. BR.

Sect. I. EULOPHIA proper; column not produced into a foot.

* Leaves beginning to appear at flowering time.

†† Pseudobulb tuberous hypogæal; leaves elliptic-lanceolate; scape simple.

§ *Lip longer than broad, side-lobes short.*

3b. EULOPHIA CAMPBELLII *Prain*; leaves elliptic-acuminate, scape with narrow loose ochreate sheaths, bracts lanceolate shorter than the ovary, sepals linear-oblong, petals broadly elliptic-acute, lip narrowly ovate-oblong, tip shortly 2-lobed, lobes crenate, disc with three yellow callose ridges fimbriate anteriorly.

CHOTA NAGPUR: Manbhūm; Pokhuria, *Campbell* 7560! Singbhum; Gidung, near Manharpur, *Burkill's Collector* 19734!

Stem slender. *Leaves* 3-5, many-nerved. *Scape* 10-12 in., slender throughout; raceme laxly 6-8-flowered; bracts 25 in.; sepals 5 in. long, 15 in. wide, green, brownish towards the apex; petals as long as sepals, 25 in. wide, in colour the same; lip 5 in. long, 25 in. wide, greenish white with numerous spreading and recurved lilac purple veins; disk with three strong yellow ridges, the central becoming obsolete towards base of lip; the central throughout and the lateral for their anterior two-thirds covered with projecting papillæ; spur obsolete.

The tuberous roots of this plant are eaten after being boiled in the Singbhum district; it is there known as *Jadu Sanga*.

TRIBE III.—NEOTTIÆ.

94b. LECANORCHIS BL.

Terrestrial leafless herbs; scapes erect, simple or branched from a branching rootstock; sheaths of scapes remote, of rhizome more ap-

proximated thicker persistent. *Flowers* racemose or spicate. *Sepals* subequal, free, suberect, their bases surrounded by a small urceolate toothed epicalyx. *Petals* like sepals. *Lip* erect, shortly adnate to the base of the column, or free but embracing the column below, above somewhat wider, concave with two subacute side lobes and a rounded central lobe, pubescent within. *Column* rather long, straight, dilated above; stigma short rounded; anther adnate to margin of clinandrium, cells distinct; pollinia granular, ovate or oblong. *Capsule* narrow-oblong, dehiscent from base to apex, tipped by the toothed or entire cupular persistent epicalyx.—Species 3, in Malaya, Indo-China, E. Himalaya and Japan.

1. *LECANORCHIS JAPONICA* *Bl. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat.* ii., 188; flowers racemose, sepals and petals narrowly obovate obtuse; lip oblong, with subacute wide triangular side lobes, softly hairy at the base and densely pubescent with strong reflexed hairs towards the margin of the rounded cucullate mid-lobe within. *Bl. Orch. Arch. Ind.* 176, t. 62.

EASTERN HIMALAYA: Sikkim; above Rungbee, 6,500—7,000 ft., *Prain!* *Prain's Collectors!* ASSAM: Jaintia Hills; Darrung and Mongot, *King's Collectors!* Khasia; Mamloo, *Pantling!*

Stems rather soft, 1·5-2 ft. high, dark-green, tinged with purple, with 6-8 purplish membranous sheaths rather close below, more distinct above, ·5 in. long, embracing the stem. *Racemes* 3-4 in. long, 6-9-flowered, lax; bracts ·3 in. long, triangular; pedicel with ovary 1 in. long; epicalyx 18-20-toothed, teeth acute; sepals and petals ·6 in. long, dull purple externally; lip as long but much broader, dull purple externally as are the side lobes within, interior of mid-lobe pale-yellow within.

Flowers self-fertile. A careful examination of the Sikkim plant in the living state reveals nothing that can distinguish it from the Japanese.

2. *LECANORCHIS MALACCENSIS* *Ridl. Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II., Bot.* iii., 377, t. 65; flowers racemose or paniced, sepals and petals lanceolate spathulate; lip oblong not lobed, wide-spathulate and densely hairy within. *Journ. Linn. Soc.* xxxii., 409.

MALAY PENINSULA: Singapore; Penang, Malacca; Kedah; Pahang; *Ridley.* Perak; *Wray* 4021!

Stems slender, wiry, often branching, 1-1·5 ft. high, black, with 6-8 small ovate-acute sheaths, ·2 in. long. *Racemes* 1-2 in. long, 3-6-flowered, lax; bracts ·1-15 in. long, ovate acute; pedicel with ovary ·5 in. long; epicalyx entire; sepals and petals ·6 in. long, pale flesh-coloured or yellowish-white; lip as long but much broader, pale flesh-coloured externally, inside of lip anteriorly yellow.

Flowers self-fertile. In general facies this species considerably resembles *L. javanica* Bl., but differs from that plant in having an entire epicalyx and in having the base of the lip adnate to the column below, in which respect the present plant is, as Mr. Ridley has pointed out, allied rather to *L. japonica* than to *L. javanica*.